

# HIFDH CHALLENGE



# سورة الفجر

SŪRAH AL-FAJR

MEMORISE 30 VERSES IN 30 DAYS!

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# INTRODUCTION

Allāh (swt) says in the Holy Qur'ān:

وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلذِّكْرِ فَهَلْ مِنْ مُدَكِّرٍ

*"And certainly We have made the Qur'ān easy for remembrance, but is there anyone who will mind?"*

(Sūrah Al-Qamar, 54:17)

This hifdh challenge workbook is designed as an introduction to the memorisation of the Qur'ān, helping you learn Sūrah Al-Fajr in 30 days or less, while reading and reflecting on its meaning.

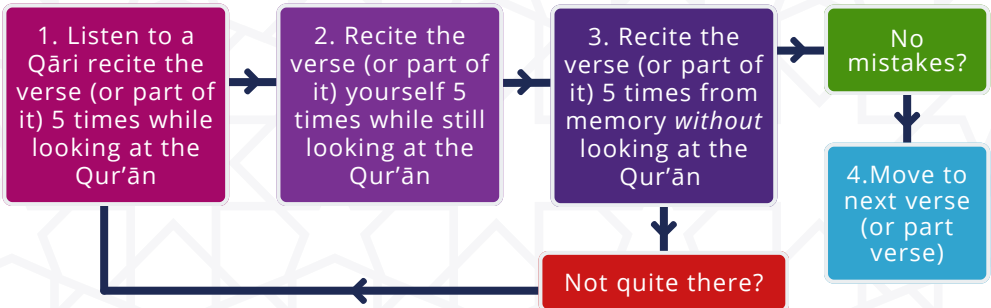
May Allāh (swt) illuminate our hearts, enlighten our minds and purify our thoughts, words and actions through the Qur'ān.

Please recite Sūrah Al-Fātihah for all Marhumeen.

# HIFDH TIPS

Just like any good deed, start with a pure intention; to read, reflect and memorise the Holy Qurʾān for the pleasure of Allāh (swt) and to gain proximity to Him. Be in wudhū and face qiblah if possible while reading the Qurʾān. Try to find a place that is quiet and free from distractions and choose times of day when you are alert to work on your hifdh. Continuously ask for Allāh (swt)'s help and recite one of the supplications taught by the Ahlulbayt (as) before reading the Qurʾān.

There are lots of methods to memorise the Qurʾān, such as the rule of 5 shown below. Try a few methods and choose one that works best for you.



Each day, when you start memorising a new verse or verses, add in your chosen translation and think about what you can learn from it. There's a quiz at the end of the booklet to test your knowledge and some reflection points, as well as a space for your own notes.

Try to recite the verses throughout the day from memory, and at the end of the day, test yourself - tick the verse if you've memorised it. Review the previous verses daily, so you don't forget what you've already memorised!

# SŪRAH OVERVIEW

Sūrah Al-Fajr (the Dawn or Daybreak) is the 89th chapter of the Holy Qur'ān and is a Meccan sūrah. The sūrah starts with are several oaths taken by Allāh (swt) and is named after the oath made in the first verse.

The sūrah gives examples of some of the ancient rebellious nations; the people of 'Ād and Thamūd and Pharaoh, as well as the divine punishment that destroyed them. It also criticises the way in which transgressors view the life of this world, thinking that wealth is a sign of Allāh (swt) being pleased with them, and not understanding that both wealth and poverty are just different forms of tests in this world. Such people, who neglected to do good deeds and love wealth, are warned that they will regret their actions on the Day of Judgement. This is described in contrast to the great rewards that the believers will receive; those whose souls are at rest who will be invited to heaven, pleased with their Lord and their Lord pleased with them.



# SŪRAH SUMMARY

## **Verses 1-5:**

The oaths taken, which are sufficient for the people of understanding.

## **Verses 6-14:**

The fate of previous powerful people who transgressed and were punished.

## **Verses 15-20:**

Both wealth and poverty are tests, yet man does not honour the orphan or feed the poor, and he consumes inheritance indiscriminately and loves wealth.

## **Verse 21-26:**

The fate of the transgressors in the hereafter.

## **Verses 27-30:**

The reward for the righteous in the hereafter.

# سورة الفجر

No.	Translation	Verse	✓
1		وَالْفَجْرِ	<input type="checkbox"/>
2		وَلَيَالٍ عَشْرٍ	<input type="checkbox"/>
3		وَالشَّفَعِ وَالْوَتْرِ	<input type="checkbox"/>
4		وَاللَّيْلِ إِذَا يَسْرِ	<input type="checkbox"/>
5		هَلْ فِي ذَلِكَ قَسَمٌ لِّذِي حِجْرِ	<input type="checkbox"/>
6		أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِعَادٍ	<input type="checkbox"/>
7		إِرمَ ذَاتِ الْعِمَادِ	<input type="checkbox"/>
8		الَّتِي لَمْ يُخْلَقْ مِثْلُهَا فِي الْبِلَادِ	<input type="checkbox"/>

# سورة الفجر

No.	Translation	Verse	✓
9		وَتَمُودَ الَّذِينَ جَابُوا الصَّخْرَ بِالْوَادِ	<input type="checkbox"/>
10		وَفِرْعَوْنَ ذِي الْأَوْتَادِ	<input type="checkbox"/>
11		الَّذِينَ طَغَوْا فِي الْبِلَادِ	<input type="checkbox"/>
12		فَأَكْثَرُوا فِيهَا الْفَسَادَ	<input type="checkbox"/>
13		فَصَبَّ عَلَيْهِمْ رَبُّكَ سَوْطَ عَذَابٍ	<input type="checkbox"/>
14		إِنَّ رَبَّكَ لَبِالْمِرْصَادِ	<input type="checkbox"/>
15		فَأَمَّا الْإِنْسَانُ إِذَا مَا ابْتَلَاهُ رَبُّهُ فَأَكْرَمَهُ وَنَعَّمَهُ فَيَقُولُ رَبِّي أَكْرَمَنِي	<input type="checkbox"/>



# سورة الفجر

No.	Translation	Verse	✓
16		وَأَمَّا إِذَا مَا ابْتَلَاهُ فَقَدَرَ عَلَيْهِ رِزْقَهُ فَيَقُولُ رَبِّي أَهَانَنِ ﴿١٦﴾	<input type="checkbox"/>
17		كَأَلَّا بَلْ لَا تُكْرِمُونَ الْيَتِيمَ ﴿١٧﴾	<input type="checkbox"/>
18		وَلَا تَحَاضُّونَ عَلَىٰ طَعَامِ الْمَسْكِينِ ﴿١٨﴾	<input type="checkbox"/>
19		وَتَأْكُلُونَ التَّرَاثَ أَكْلًا لَمًّا ﴿١٩﴾	<input type="checkbox"/>
20		وَتُحِبُّونَ الْمَالَ حُبًّا جَمًّا ﴿٢٠﴾	<input type="checkbox"/>
21		كَأَلَّا إِذَا دُكَّتِ الْأَرْضُ دَكًّا دَكًّا ﴿٢١﴾	<input type="checkbox"/>
22		وَجَاءَ رَبُّكَ وَالْمَلَكُ صَفًّا صَفًّا ﴿٢٢﴾	<input type="checkbox"/>

# سورة الفجر

No.	Translation	Verse	✓
23		وَجِيءَ يَوْمَئِذٍ بِجَهَنَّمَ يَوْمَئِذٍ يَتَذَكَّرُ الْإِنْسَانُ وَأَنَّى لَهُ الذُّكْرَى ﴿٢٣﴾	<input type="checkbox"/>
24		يَقُولُ يَا لَيْتَنِي قَدَّمْتُ لِحَيَاتِي ﴿٢٤﴾	<input type="checkbox"/>
25		فَيَوْمَئِذٍ لَا يُعَذِّبُ عَذَابَهُ أَحَدٌ ﴿٢٥﴾	<input type="checkbox"/>
26		وَلَا يُوثِقُ وَثَاقَهُ أَحَدٌ ﴿٢٦﴾	<input type="checkbox"/>
27		يَا أَيَّتُهَا النَّفْسُ الْمُطْمَئِنَّةُ ﴿٢٧﴾	<input type="checkbox"/>
28		ارْجِعِي إِلَىٰ رَبِّكِ رَاضِيَةً مَّرْضِيَّةً ﴿٢٨﴾	<input type="checkbox"/>
29		فَادْخُلِي فِي عِبَادِي ﴿٢٩﴾	<input type="checkbox"/>
30		وَادْخُلِي جَنَّتِي ﴿٣٠﴾	<input type="checkbox"/>



# QUIZ

1. Where was Sūrah Al-Fajr revealed?

2. How many verses does Sūrah Al-Fajr contain?

3. How many oaths does Sūrah Al-Fajr start with?

4. How are the people of 'Ād and Thamūd described in this sūrah?

5. In which verse does Allāh (swt) tell us He is ever watchful?

6. What does man tend to think when he is given wealth?

7. What does man tend to think when he is deprived of wealth?

8. Which good deeds does this sūrah say man neglects?

9. In which verse is man's love for worldly riches mentioned?

10. What will happen to the earth on the Day of Judgement?


11. What will the transgressors regret on that Day?

12. How will the righteous ones be greeted on that Day?




# REFLECTIONS

## WEALTH AND POVERTY ARE TESTS




Everything that I have, or do not have, is a test from Allāh (swt). This should help me get closer to Him, as each test is an opportunity to move towards my potential. How do I use the blessings I have been given? Am I greedy for more, or do I accept the tests and trials of this life?

## LESSONS FROM HISTORY




Allāh (swt) mentions the people of 'Ād and Thamūd and Pharaoh for a reason. What lessons can I learn from the fate of previous powerful nations who were arrogant and fell into corruption? What can I do to make sure I don't misuse any power I might have over others?

## THE HEREAFTER



When this world comes to an end, man will wish he had sent something for the hereafter but it will be too late. What have I sent forth for my hereafter today, yesterday and the day before? What can I do so that I am not one of those who regret having focused on this world instead of the hereafter?

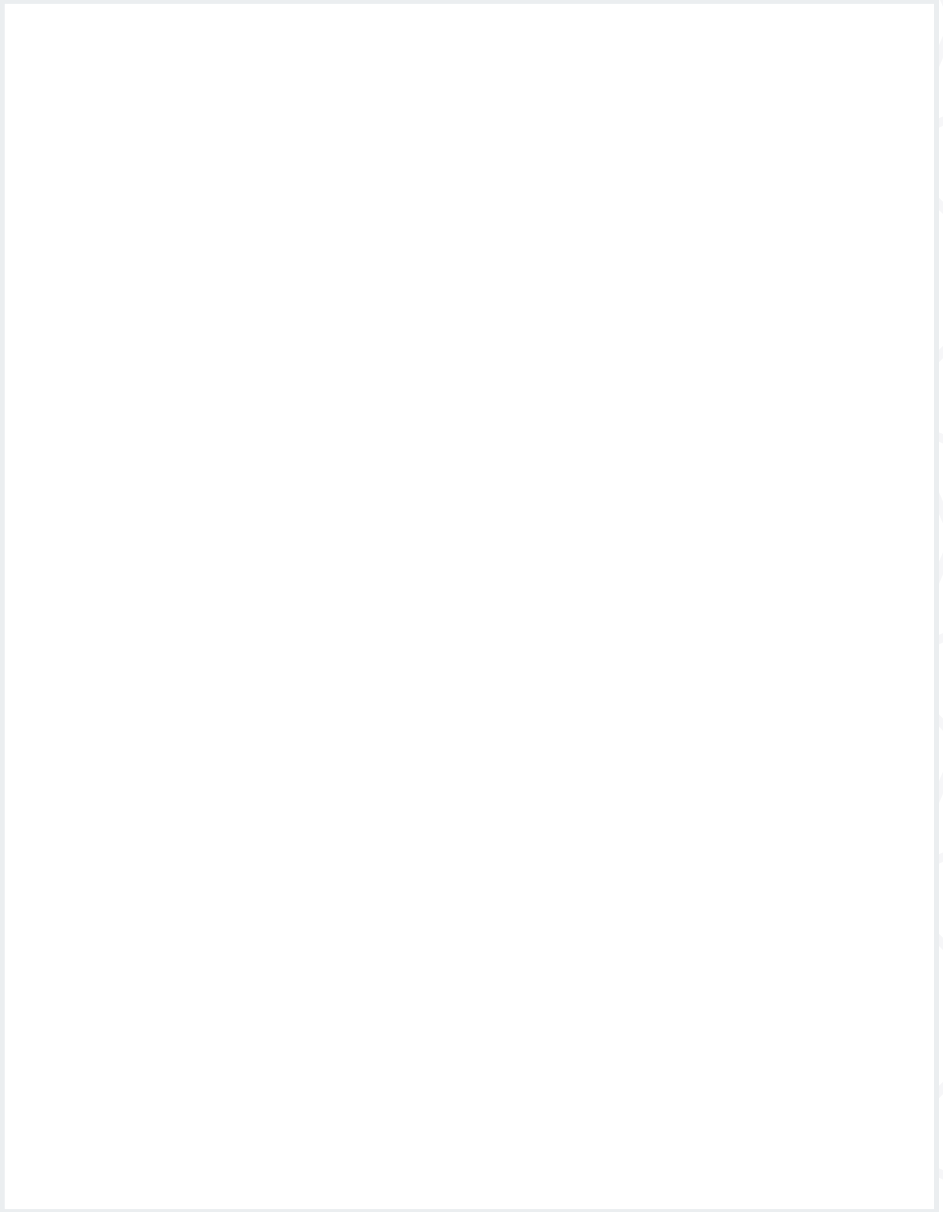
## THE CONTENTED SOUL



The contented soul, the one that is truly at rest, will be welcomed as a servant of Allāh (swt) into His heaven. How contented and submissive to the will of Allāh (swt) is my soul? What can I learn from the Ahlulbayt (as) and their submission and sacrifice?

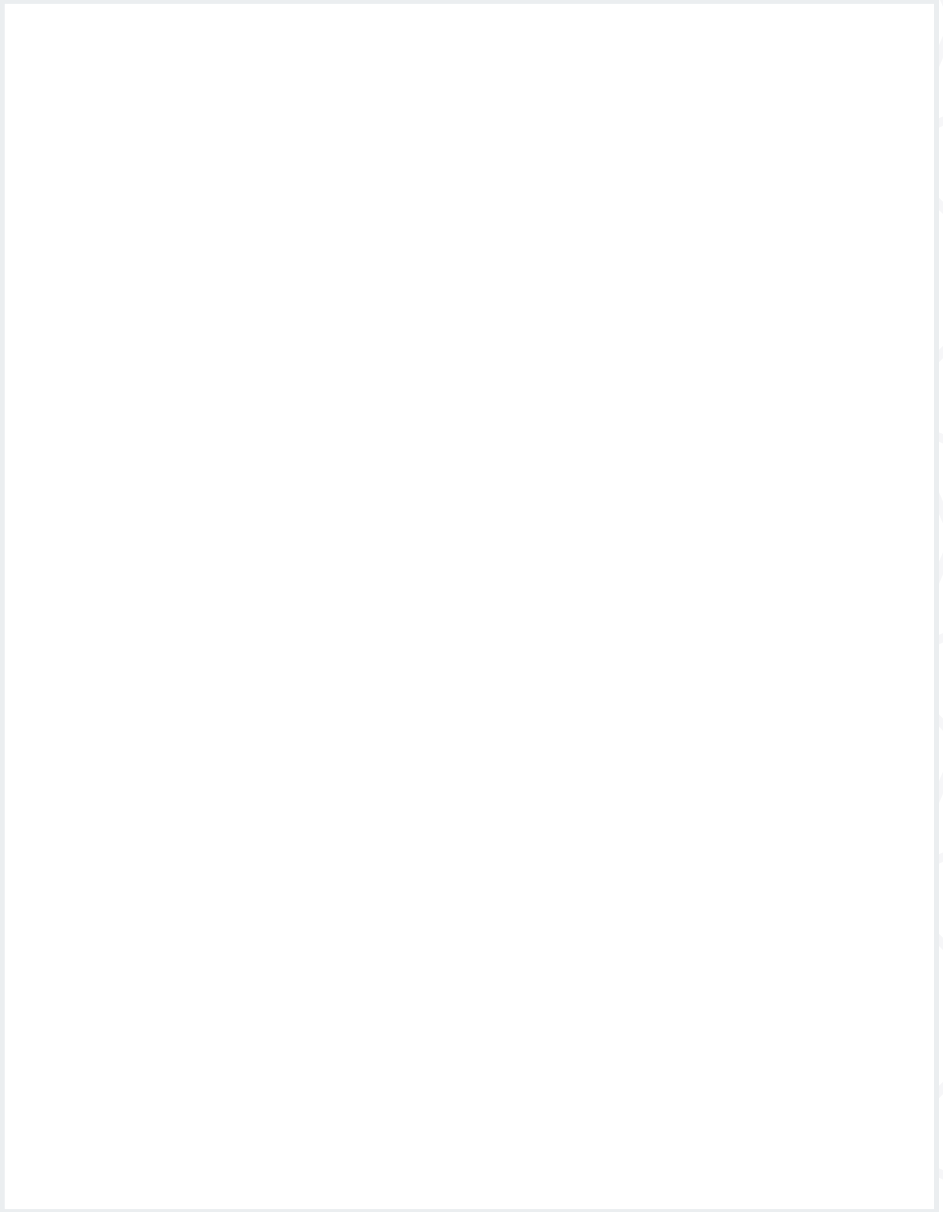
The page features a decorative border with geometric patterns. The corners are adorned with clusters of overlapping hexagons in shades of orange, purple, and teal. The background is filled with a repeating pattern of light gray, interconnected geometric shapes, including pentagons and hexagons, creating a complex, crystalline lattice.

# NOTES

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